FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 162 21 August 1986

ARGENTINA

Government Protests UK Overflying in S. Atlantic B 1
Foreign Ministry Consults Brazil on Nuclear Tests B 1

BOLIVIA

Minister Says State of Siege 'At Any Moment' C 1
Arrests, 'Repression' in Oruro C 2
Interior Minister Denounces Strike Promoters C 3

BRAZIL

FRG Minister Comments on Nuclear Agreement D 1
[O GLOBO 19 Aug]
Nuclear Inspection Clause With Argentina Rejected D 1
[TIEMPO ARGENTINO 19 Aug]

CHILE

CNI Deserters Report on Spying Activities E 1
Foreign Ministry To Inquire E 1
Del Valle 'Expressed Surprise' E 2
Chilean, Soviet Ships Using 'Forged Licenses' E 2
FPMR Issues Communiques on Kidnapped Colonel E 3
Government Bans Media Reports E 4
Raids Fail To Locate Colonel E 4

COLOMBIA

CNG Groups Meet With Government, State Position F 1
[EL TIEMPO 16 Aug]
Judge Who Released Ochoa Under Investigation F 1
Two Alleged Guerrillas Leave Austrian Embassy F 2
Briefs: Cocaine Traffickers Arrested F 2

ECUADOR

President Denies TIME Item on U.S. Antidrug Help G 1
Central Bank Modifies Certain Exchange Rates G 1
3 Policemen Die in Clash With Guerrillas G 1

PERU

Officials Review Latin American Economic Fund J 1
Delegation to Nonaligned Meeting Designated J 1

URUGUAY

Brazilian-Uruguayan Joint Declaration K 1
[EL DIA 14 Aug]

VENEZUELA

Andres Perez 'Pessimistic' About Contadora L 1
[EL PAIS 18 Aug]

MEXICO

Soviet Ambassador Accepts Group of Six Measures M 1
Government Welcomes Moratorium M 1
Envoy on Economic Ties M 2
El Salvador's Castillo Arrives for Rebel Talks M 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

C.A. Presidents To Attend UN General Assembly P 1

COSTA RICA

Uruguayan Official Meets With Vice President P 1

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Government-Rebel Meeting P 1
Duarte Comments P 1
Castillo Notes P 3
Dialogue Temporarily 'Suspended' P 5
FMLN'S Samayoa on Delay P 5
Villacorta Notes 'Optimism' P 7
FMLN Communique on Exchange of Prisoners P 11
Venceremos Alleges Military Raid Into Honduras P 12

HONDURAS

Lopez: Contra Aid Will Not Pass Through Country P 12

NICARAGUA

Tirado Urges Support for Peruvian Government P 13

CUBA

Nonaligned To Stress Solidarity With Panama Q 1
Alarcon Meets With Peruvian Foreign Minister Q 2
Viera Linares Meets With Indochinese Ambassadors Q 2
Raul Castro Sends Greetings to Fishermen Q 2

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Public Works Secretary Resigns 'Under Pressure' R 1

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Desmond Tutu 'Overwhelmed' by Support S 1
Ends 5-Day Visit S 1

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS UK OVERFLYING IN S. ATLANTIC

PY202137 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2052 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Aug (TELAM) -- In a note sent to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship has rejected the alleged British protection zone established in the Argentine sea.

The following is a text of the Argentine Foreign Ministry note:

Regarding the recent overflying of Argentine fishing ships by British Air Force planes, the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship hereby announces that it has sent a note to the UN secretary general in which it once again rejects the alleged British "protection zone," reports the above events, and lodges the appropriate protest.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSULTS BRAZIL ON NUCLEAR TESTS

PY201444 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2135 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Aug (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry has consulted with Brazil's Itamaraty Palace regarding the Serra Cachimbo military installations. The answer given by the Sarney government has been considered satisfactory because Serra Cachimbo is not a nuclear installation, it is a base for conventional missiles.

TELAM was told this by an Argentine Foreign Ministry source, who also stated that the base was established in 1979, when Ernesto Geisel was president. He served until March 1979, when Joao Figueiredo assumed power -- both presidents were members of the military. If, in 1986, Brazil does not have the knowledge to produce the atomic bomb or nuclear warheads, it surely would have been impossible for it to have done so in 1979.

Jose Goldemberg, rector of Sao Paulo University, today stated that any type of installation at Serra Cachimbo would be useless, because it will take Brazil years to obtain the complete cycle of nuclear fuel. He also stressed that Brazil possesses neither uranium nor plutonium because it is not interested in organizing a serious program for the development of atomic weapons.

In statements to a morning newspaper of this capital, Goldemberg said that Brazil did not accept the inclusion of a clause with Argentina for mutual inspection in the nuclear sector, a point that was presumably proposed by Argentina within the framework of the cooperation agreements that were signed with Brazil.

Regarding the Serra Cachimbo installations, the newspaper FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, citing a report by the ANSA agency datelined Sao Paulo, the Brazilian Presidency has decided not to comment further on the excavations located there or on the possibility of carrying out nuclear tests at that location.

The Italian agency also reports that Paulo Tarso Flecha, the secretary general of Itamaraty, has stressed that the mutual inspection of nuclear installations between his country and Argentina could be carried out through a process of reciprocal information along the path of ever-increasing bilateral cooperation.

MINISTER SAYS STATE OF SIEGE 'AT ANY MOMENT'

PY201615 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1554 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] La Paz, 20 Aug (EFE) -- President Victor Paz Estenssoro's Cabinet today began an emergency meeting to evaluate the atmosphere of social tension prevailing in Bolivia after a clash between demonstrators and policemen resulted in more than a dozen injuries and 53 arrests in Oruro.

Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy stated today that the Cabinet will evaluate the prevailing "social agitation caused by political elements that clearly seek to create an atmosphere of subversive upheaval," adding "a state of siege might be invoked at any moment." The latest clashes took place yesterday during a demonstration staged by students, housewives, workers, and peasants against the government mining policy. The demonstration was organized by the Oruro Civic Committee, a nongovernment organization composed of all the representative sectors of this department, which have been on a general indefinite strike for 1 week.

Police sent from La Paz (239 km north of Oruro), stopped the demonstrators from reaching the main square of the town by using tear gas and birdshot, while the workers were hurling dynamite sticks. The clashes ended after 3 hours because of a snowstorm that began as night fell and continued into the early hours of this morning.

The departments of Oruro and Potosi have gone on strike against the government mining plan, which provides for closing down several state-run mines in keeping with IMF and World Bank instructions, according to the workers.

In addition to Oruro and Potosi Departments and the mining sector, the University of La Paz and the Bolivian Power Company are on strike. As a result of this, several sectors of La Paz -- including hospitals -- have experienced power cuts. The power company workers are demanding an improvement of their economic situation. According to Barthelemy, "subversion seeks to scuttle the economic policy in the first place, and overthrow the government in the second place."

Hernan Antelo, the spokesman of the executive branch, has stated that groups of the extreme left want to take advantage of the protests in Oruro and Potosi, and the strike which the Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB) has called for 21 and 22 August. The Labor ministry has declared the COB strike "illegal." The COB called a 48-hour strike to support the strike of Potosi and Oruro Departments and that of the mineworkers. The COB strike is also intended to repudiate the presence of U.S. troops in Bolivia (at the request of the government to help it fight drug trafficking) and the government economic policy.

Antelo said the Cabinet will approve a rehabilitation plan for the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (Comibol), which will be implemented in the next 48 hours. The objective of the plan will be to prevent the closing of the mines.

Paz Estenssoro decided to close down some unprofitable mining enterprises of the Comibol in August 1985, when he announced his economic plan at the beginning of his term.

In view of the COB's initial protests against the plan in September 1985, the government imposed a state of siege which lasted 3 months.

Arrests, 'Repression' in Oruro

PY201912 La Paz Radio Fides Network in Spanish 1641 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] In Bolivia's folklore capital, the city of Oruro, reports of arrests and intimidation, especially against leftwing party militants, are being made continuously. According to the Center of Law School University Students, these arrests and intimidation began with the arrival of policemen and Interior Ministry agents from the city of La Paz.

We will now contact Oruro. Good afternoon, Romulo Quintana from Radio Universidad. Go ahead.

[Begin Quintana relay] Good afternoon, dear listeners of Radio Fides network.

Oruro is united and strong. The Oruro people are united and are strongly demanding their rights. All the labor union and civic organizations in our department have halted their activities. Only the Oruro prefecture and the police are working to repress the Oruro people.

There are no train services at all. There are no buses on the streets. The markets are closed and the factories halted. On orders from union leaders, the Oruro banks are closed, in observance of the Oruro people's strike.

Activity at the Vinto [smelting plant] is reduced to emergency services. I am quoting information from the National Smelting Enterprise [ENAF]. Roads to La Paz and Potosi are blocked by mineworkers and peasants. University students have mobilized to guarantee the effectiveness of the civic-labor stoppage being staged by the Oruro people.

This is the 6th consecutive day of the strike in Oruro, despite the intimidation and repression of the official organizations. This is what is happening in our department and the strike, I repeat, the strike ordered by the Oruro Labor Federation and the Oruro Civic Committee is being strictly observed.

That is all for now and we will give you more news later. Go ahead. Thank you, very much. [end relay]

Thank you.

INTERIOR MINISTER DENOUNCES STRIKE PROMOTERS

PY210215 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has stated he will request the prosecution of those responsible for the power cuts that endangered the lives of hospitalized persons. He said there is a plan preconceived by the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] that allows employees of the Bolivian Electric Power Company [COBEE] to use this form of pressure to achieve increases in salaries.

The COB officials have adopted an irresponsible position, amounting to blackmail, and endangering the lives of many persons, the interior minister stated. Clearly annoyed, Barthelemy accused the members of the Patriotic Convergence Faction [Convergencia Patriotica] and the Board for the Defense of the National Sovereignty of causing the social unrest prevailing in the country. The minister added that it should be understood once and for all that stoppages and other coercive measures will not solve our national problems.

Minister Barthelemy stated that the government will maintain order in compliance with the national Constitution and the law, because we cannot continue within the framework of anarchy, while the country needs solutions to its serious problems. He concluded by urging all Bolivians to work constructively saying that this is what the country needs to promote the improvement of the country's economic situation.

In a statement released by Ambassador Pablo Valdes, the Foreign Ministry's spokesman, the Foreign Ministry acknowledges that on 19 August Spanish Ambassador Miguel Solano Aza expressed his concern to Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle about the information regarding the spying, which was denounced in Madrid by the Spanish Foreign Ministry. Following is the statement that Ambassador Pablo Valdes read to the press:

[Begin recording] [Valdes] During the late afternoon of 19 August, the Spanish ambassador met with Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle and expressed his concern about the information received from Madrid indicating that Chilean intelligence services are apparently spying on the Spanish Embassy. This information has been provided by two Chileans, who have presumably exiled themselves voluntarily. The ambassador has requested that the pertinent investigation be carried out. In accordance with this request the Foreign Ministry will make the appropriate inquiries. [end recording]

[Contreras] For his part, Spanish Ambassador Miguel Solano Aza has admitted that on 19 August he expressed his concern to Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle about the information pertaining to the Chilean espionage, whose perpetrators -- as has been mentioned -- have presumably released the details of the spying and are now out of the country.

Jose Francisco Contreras has reported from the Foreign Ministry. [end relay]

Del Valle 'Expressed Surprise'

PY201233 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1033 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Madrid, 20 Aug (EFE) -- A spokesman for the Spanish Foreign Ministry told EFE today that the Chilean Government has promised to investigate the alleged espionage activities carried out at the Spanish Embassy in Madrid and to "provide an explanation" of this event.

During a meeting last night, Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle promised the Spanish ambassador in Santiago, Miguel Solana, he would investigate the affair.

According to the Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman, the Chilean foreign minister "expressed surprise" over the affair, of which he said he "was not aware." He "promised" the alleged espionage will be investigated, and the results will be relayed to the Spanish Government. Another Spanish Foreign Ministry source indicated that "the appropriate information is being awaited from Chilean authorities" and no decision will be made until the results of the investigation are known. [passage omitted]

CHILEAN, SOVIET SHIPS USING 'FORGED LICENSES'

PY202035 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Authorities from the Northern Naval District, based in Iquique, have requested that the 4th Iquique District Court investigate the issuance of forged fishing vessel licenses. The court has evidence that 10 ships are operating with forged licenses.

Details of these charges -- which may involve Chilean fishing ships operating together with Soviet ships, which are involved in the trafficking of arms to Chile -- is provided by Radio Nacional from Iquique:

[Begin relay] Authorities of the Northern Naval District and of the Iquique Naval Office have submitted a series of charges to the 4th District Court concerning the discovery of falsified fishing vessel licenses. This is particularly important since it may be connected with the activities of some fishing boats involved in the trafficking of Soviet arms.

Although there is complete secrecy, it is believed that more than 10 ships are now operating with forged licenses along the Chilean coast.

The serious charges raised before the local court will mean an investigation will be undertaken at the national level in all ports, particularly since Soviet ships are operating along the vast Chilean sea coast a little beyond the 200-mile limit.

Up to now the Northern Naval District and the Iquique Naval District offices have been silent on this issue, but the news has created great interest. [end relay]

FPMR ISSUES COMMUNIQUES ON KIDNAPPED COLONEL

PY201254 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0351 GMT 20 Aug 86

[By Juan Jorge Faundes]

[Excerpt] Santiago, 18 Aug (EFE) -- The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) armed group tonight warned that the life of kidnapped Army Colonel Mario Haberle Rivadeneira is at stake "if the regime continues its repressive maneuvers." The FPMR issued this warning in a communique in which it also claimed credit for the kidnapping on 18 August. The FPMR also confirmed it was "holding" the colonel and issued another communique addressed to the Chilean Armed Forces.

The FPMR -- a Marxist group that has been operating in Chile for 2 and 1/2 years -- delivered the communique along with the identity card of the colonel and a photograph. To make this delivery, the front's self-styled spokesman telephoned EFE and two other international news agencies and instructed them to go to a place in Santiago's Las Condes neighborhood. The photograph shows the officer sitting -- apparently calmly -- at his place of detention. He is dressed in his military uniform, and a hooded person armed with a submachinegun is standing by him. The FPMR flag and the Chilean national flag are displayed behind them.

In the first communique, the kidnappers state they "have been forced to hold" the high-ranking officer, who is chief of protocol at the Santiago Military Garrison, "in order to make sure that we will be heard." The armed group adds: "We want to warn all Chileans about Pinochet's desperate maneuvers to remain in power forever, for which he will not hesitate to unleash another bloodbath in our fatherland." The communique also said: "The colonel's detention is a reaction to these maneuvers and a warning."

FRG MINISTER COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

PY201730 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Aug 86 p 18

[Text] The FRG Government does not intend to renegotiate with the Brazilian Government the basic Nuclear Agreement signed between the two countries in 1975 in view of Brazil's decision to reduce its rate of development by postponing several projects. It will complete only the Angra II and Angra II nuclear power plants.

This intention will be restated today by FRG Research and Technology Minister Heinz Riesenhuber during a meeting with President Jose Sarney and Science and Technology Minister Renato Archer. Riesenhuber yesterday explained in Rio de Janeiro that he also does not believe that Brazil is interested in renegotiating the agreement between the governments since the necessary adjustments will be made only by the enterprises involved (KWU and Nuclebras).

The main goal of the FRG minister's visit to Brazil is to hold discussions with Brazilian authorities in order to identify projects aimed at expanding technological cooperation. As an example, he cited the health, environmental, biotechnology, and electronic research fields.

Riesenhuber denied reports that the FRG will not enter into an agreement with Brazil similar to the one signed in 1975. He made it clear that there has been a misinterpretation and that the fact that a decision has now been made to build only two reactors and not eight does not change in the least the broad cooperation agreement between Brazil and the FRG.

NUCLEAR INSPECTION CLAUSE WITH ARGENTINA REJECTED

PY201448 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1517 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Aug (EFE) -- Brazil has rejected a clause of mutual inspection with Argentina in the area of nuclear energy. The clause was to be included in the integration agreement between the two countries, signed by Presidents Jose Sarney and Raul Alfonsin two weeks ago.

The daily TIEMPO ARGENTINO today published exclusive remarks by Jose Goldemberg, rector of the University of Sao Paulo, who said that it is not in Brazil's interest to accept such inspections, even though it does not intend to produce nuclear arms.

On the other hand, sources from the Argentine nuclear sector today said that they are "in direct communication with the people in Brazil" about the facilities in Serra do Cachimbo which, according to the Brazilian press, are capable of testing nuclear arms.

The Argentine position favors signing an agreement of mutual inspection to prevent either of the two countries from using nuclear energy for military purposes, but without the obligation to disclose industrial secrets. Argentina possesses an advanced nuclear industrial technology. The country's products range from natural uranium to the heavy water needed to cool its three nuclear reactors now in operation. Argentina also manufactures Zircaloy tubes, needed to place the enriched uranium inside the reactor.

CNI DESERTERS REPORT ON SPYING ACTIVITIES

PY201208 Paris AFP in Spanish 1008 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Madrid, 20 Aug (AFP) -- Official Spanish sources reported here today that Chilean secret services have been spying on the Spanish Embassy in Santiago for at least 2 months, making a special effort to intercept coded messages. According to the information disclosed today, the espionage operation was also against the embassies of the United States, Italy, the Netherlands, Venezuela, and Uruguay.

A high-ranking official of the Spanish Foreign Ministry reported that Spain's Government had been aware of what was going on for 1 month. He added that no significant document having to do with Spanish security was intercepted.

Two Chilean military men who were working for the CNI (National Intelligence Center) revealed -- before deserting and fleeing the country -- that most of the documents intercepted by the CNI were obtained in pieces from the wastepaper basket of the Spanish Embassy and then patiently put together. The two deserters are Patricio Geldres, 33, and Victor Enrique, 31, who reported -- according to the morning daily EL PAIS -- CNI's interest in the wastepaper baskets of the five [as received] diplomatic missions. Geldres and Enrique stated the CNI had the necessary means to piece together the documents, which had been put through special machines to destroy them.

The Chilean intelligence agency had also managed to decode some of the messages the Spanish Embassy in Santiago exchanged with the government in Madrid, the informers said. Among the documents mentioned by Geldres and Enrique are 11 letters that the Spanish ambassador in Santiago, Miguel Solano Aza, sent to Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez. These letters have been fully decoded by the CNI.

Because of the disclosures the Spanish Foreign Ministry summoned the head of the Chilean diplomatic mission in Madrid late last night (2200). The results of the meeting are not yet known.

Foreign Ministry To Inquire

PY202202 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Here in Santiago, our country's Foreign Ministry has neither confirmed nor denied the reports published by the Spanish press. The Foreign Ministry limited itself to stating that yes, on 19 August the Spanish ambassador in Santiago, Miguel Solano Aza, had submitted all the pertinent information to the Foreign Ministry.

We are now in contact with the Foreign Ministry, and reporter Jose Francisco Contreras will give us more information regarding this incident:

[Begin relay] [Contreras] Good afternoon. The Foreign Ministry has mentioned the possiblity that the two persons who supplied the information regarding Chile's spying on the Spanish Embassy in Santiago may now have left the country.

The FPMR went on to call upon the Armed Forces to "stop supporting Pinochet" and the High Command and urged them "not to get involved in the crimes against our people." It concluded by saying: "An immediate return to democracy is the best thing for the fatherland." The same position is reiterated in a more detailed manner in the second communique addressed to the members of the Armed Forces. This communique also announced that a new message will be forthcoming to the news media.

The delivery of the FPMR communiques took place amid intensive search and rescue operations that police and security forces are carrying out in Santiago. [passage omitted]

Government Bans Media Reports

PA210353 Paris AFP in Spanish 0236 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 20 Aug (AFP) -- Effective tonight, the Chilean military government banned the dissemination of reports on the kidnapping of Army Colonel Mario Haberle Rivadeneira. The clandestine and leftist FPMR claimed responsibility Tuesday for the kidnapping.

The National Division of Social Communication (Dinacos) stated: "The freedom of information and opinion is restricted in regard to the kidnapping." It warned: "The media must abstain from disseminating in any way and through any means, reports or opinions regarding this action, except for those officially issued by the government. All this is done so as not to obstruct the investigations that are underway."

The FPMR National Directorate claimed responsibility for the kidnapping, noting that it was forced to keep the colonel "so that we will be heard;" it distributed a photograph showing the military officer with his glasses on and wearing his uniform. He was sitting in front of a large FPMR flag with an armed rebel behind him.

An 8,000-man contingent of policemen and security agents have increased their operations in Santiago to find Col Haberle, who was kidnapped Monday morning.

Raids Fail To Locate Colonel

PY210052 Paris AFP in Spanish 0008 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 20 Aug (AFP) -- Military patrols have raided many areas in Santiago as the deadline established for the release of Army Colonel Mario Haberle by his abductors passed tonight. A communique released by the leftist FPMR had announced that it would release its hostage today, at 1800.

Shortly before that time, Army personnel raided several residences in the eastern sector of the city, where Col Haberle was kidnapped on 18 August by an armed FPMR commando, according to residents of the La Reina, Penalolen, and Las Condes districts. In one raid, the soldiers entered the Catholic school Hermanos de la Salle, but no arrests have been reported.

CNG GROUPS MEET WITH GOVERNMENT, STATE POSITION

PA201546 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Aug 86 p 6-B

[Text] Medellin -- Six [figure as published] guerrilla groups linked to the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board [CNG] stated their position to the Colombian Government during a summit meeting held in Anori Municipality, located 175 km northeast of Antioquia.

According to a report by CARACOL [radio station], which had one of its reporters kidnapped by the guerrillas, the CNG agreed to stop perpetrating crimes like blackmail, threatening calls, and extortion. It warned that it will continue kidnapping to finance the organization.

CARACOL reported that attending the meeting were M-19 leaders Rosemberg Pabon, Oti Patino, Vera Grave, and Afranio Parra; ELN [National Liberation Party] leaders Father Manuel Perez and Nicolas Rodriguez; EPL [Popular Liberation Army] leaders Ernesto Rojas and Diego Ramirez; PRT [Revolutionary Workers Party] leaders Sergio Sierra, and Ignacio Arbelaez, and MIR [not further identified] leaders Gabriel Borja and Pablo Tejada.

The CNG admitted making threatening calls, extorting, and blackmailing people in the past and also warned that it will punish persons who perpetrate those crimes passing themselves off as guerrillas.

They also stated they have not declared war on the government because they feel that the country has been at war for many years. However, they will join the opposition.

JUDGE WHO RELEASED OCHOA UNDER INVESTIGATION

PA201944 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Report by Rodrigo Barrera]

[Text] Bogota -- Fabio Pastrana Hoyos, customs judge in Cartagena, was already under investigation for possible irregularities in his public functions before he ordered the release on bail of horsebreeder [caballista] Jorge Luis Ochoa Vasquez -- negligence, and bad reputation.

Judge Pastrana Hoyos now faces possible prosecution for the crime of collusion if he was bribed to rule in favor of Ochoa Vasquez or if he acted against the law, knowing that the Justice Ministry has issued an arrest warrant against the accused for extradition purposes.

Judge Pastrana Hoyos also faces disciplinary action for conduct that goes against the honest administration of justice. His actions are being investigated by Cartagena Regional Prosecutor Elsa Saavedra and special investigator Carlos Antonio [name indistinct] Aguirre, who was directly appointed by Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez.

PRESIDENT DENIES TIME ITEM ON U.S. ANTIDRUG HELP

PA171646 Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Quito, 17 Aug (AFP) -- Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordera, in Guayaquil for the weekend, has denied a report in TIME magazine's latest issue claiming that his government has asked the United States for troops to fight drug trafficking. The U.S. Embassy in Quito also denied this. "In Ecuador, terrorism and drug trafficking are fought with Ecuadoran resources and the legal instruments created to protect Ecuadoran society," the president said. The U.S. mission in Quito reacted to TIME's report by saying that "there has been no such request" and that Ecuador is doing a magnificent job regarding the fight against drug trafficking.

A communique issued by the embassy states that the United States is helping Ecuador technically and financially, but that it believes that military assistance is neither necessary nor appropriate." U.S. military personnel participated in antinarcotics operations in Bolivia, prompting protests from various sectors there.

CENTRAL BANK MODIFIES CERTAIN EXCHANGE RATES

PA201809 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] In a move that took importers by surprise, the Central Bank yesterday modified the exchange rate in the controlled market, increasing it from 110 sucres to 165.50 sucres per dollar, a 50-percent devaluation. Petroleum exports, public sector imports, and payments on the foreign debt are handled through this controlled market, as established last week by the Monetary Board which removed the foreign currency for all the other exports and imports from control. Yesterday's decision means the public sector will receive 55 additional sucres for each dollar of exported petroleum but will also have to deposit 55 additional sucres for each dollar to meet foreign obligations and to pay for public imports. The measure also affects the imports conducted before 11 August whose imports permits were still being processed and which had yet to pay the insurance on exchange risks. The refunds for this were paid yesterday at 165.50 sucres. This devaluation also increases the losses of the Central Bank because of the sucretization [sucretization] of the private sector's foreign debt. Central Bank authorities gave neither a verbal nor written explanation of this measure. Meanwhile, in other areas of the public sector, such as the Industries Ministry, the measure was received with surprise.

3 POLICEMEN DIE IN CLASH WITH GUERRILLAS

PA200423 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2306 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Three policemen died today as a result of a clash between Ecuadoran police and several members of the Alfaro Lives guerrilla group. The group violently tried to rescue an Alfaro Lives member who was hospitalized in the Eugenio Espejo Hospital. The rebels broke into the hospital and immediately took away their comrade, Carlos Vera. Several police detachments arrived shortly to confirm [words indistinct] and began the investigations. [passage omitted]

TWO ALLEGED GUERRILLAS LEAVE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY

PA202301 Paris AFP in Spanish 0346 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Bogota, 19 Aug (AFP) -- The two alleged Colombian guerrillas who requested political asylum today at the Austrian Embassy in Colombia have left the embassy. They were protected by both the National Commission for Human Rights and the Colombian police.

According to Ambassador Arthur Schuschnigg, embassy officials told Carlos Jimenez Millan and his pregnant wife, Luz Amparo Tamayo, that the Austrian Government grants political asylum only to people who are already in Austria.

Schuschnigg added that in view of that fact, Jimenez and his wife decided to surrender to the Colombian authroities in the presence of a member of the human rights commission.

The Austrian Embassy contacted former Colombian foreign minister Alfredo Vasquez, who is also the president of the aforementioned commission; Vasquez went to the embassy accompanied by lawyer Eduardo Umana.

A high-ranking official of the Colombian police told Schuschnigg that no arrest order for Jimenez and his wife exists. With the Austrian ambassador and other Austrian diplomats as witnesses, the official repeated this information to the two asylum applicants, who left the embassy 10 hours after their arrival.

According to several press reports obtained at the embassy, Jimenez said he was being persecuted for not having any identification documents, and thus being confused with an M-19 member who had pariticpated in the kidnapping of Absalon Cuadros, a doctor and cattleman killed along with three of his kidnappers during a rescue operation carried out in Cali, in the southwestern part of Colombia, last week.

BRIEFS

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED -- Notified by its Peruvian counterpart, the Colombian police captured seven cocaine traffickers in the border region of the Amazon river. A U.S. Government-sponsored operation began in Peru 11 days ago against the production of cocaine in the Amazon jungle. [Text] [Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Aug 86 PA]

OFFICIALS REVIEW LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC FUND

PY201537 Paris AFP in Spanish 0017 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Lima, 10 Aug (AFP) -- The idea of establishing a Latin American monetary fund in response to the IMF's attitude to ban credits to Peru was reviewed here today during a meeting held by the Peruvian Government authorities and the Andean Group.

Pedro Luis Echeverria, coordinator of the Cartagena Agreement Board, noted that this idea, which has already been proposed by Peruvian President Alan Garcia, might be brought up again at the next meeting of the SELA board, which will be held in Lima in October.

He said that the solidarity of member countries of the Andean Group and of Latin American countries with Peru must be expressed now in order to counteract the IMF's attitude which seeks to isolate Peru financially in view of the courageous attitude that the Peruvian Government has adopted regarding payment of the foreign debt.

Echeverria said that Andean Group countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela) are aware that the foreign debt problem is mainly a political problem that must be resolved in keeping with three basic criteria: to pay the foreign debt with what is left over after fulfilling those economic development and investment goals that have been established by the government; to extend the terms of payment; and to decrease interest rates.

He stated that in addition to the solidarity of the Andean Group, Peru also needs credit lines from Latin American central banks which to some extent will replace those that have been denied to Peru. He added that the Andean Reserve Fund (FAR), which is mentioned as the possible foundation of the Latin American monetary fund, has already aided the Peruvian balance of payments with better terms than those offered by the IMF. Echeverria said that the FAR has granted Peru a $100-million credit while the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) this year will disburse another $100-million credit. Echeverria stated that it is senseless to have integration only in times of an economic boom. If one of the member countries is experiencing a crisis, the Andean integration is willing to offer its cooperation.

Echeverria made these comments after signing an agreement with the Peruvian Government for the establishment of industrial coordination centers to increase the participation of Peruvian manufacturers that are suppliers to the government which this year will purchase a total of $1.6 billion.

DELEGATION TO NONALIGNED MEETING DESIGNATED

PY201330 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Alan Wagner will head the Peruvian ministerial delegation attending the Eighth presidential meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Zimbabwe. A decree published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE states the delegation will include: Carlos Alzamora Traverso, Jorge del Campo Vidal, and Osvaldo de Rivero Barreto. The meeting will be held between 26 August and 6 September.

BRAZILIAN-URUGUAYAN JOINT DECLARATION

PY210125 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 14 Aug 86 p 6

[Text of Brazilian-Uruguayan joint declaration signed in Brasilia on 13 August by Brazilian President Jose Sarney and Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti]

[Text] As a result of the conversations between Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Brazilian President Jose Sarney from 11 to 13 August, during the official visit of the Uruguayan President to Brasilia, the two presidents stated:

They have agreed to continue striving to make more dynamic the traditional ties of friendship, understanding and cooperation that united the Uruguayan and Brazilian peoples.

They have expressed their conviction that the strengthening of democracy is fundamental to achieving a strengthening of bilateral relations, as well as to achieve Latin American solidarity.

They have recognized that the present challenges at the international level may be better confronted through a better integration of Latin American countries to achieve a full social and economic development.

The presidents signed the following declaration:

1. They express their particular satisfaction over the gradual strengthening of the democratic process in Latin America in keeping with their aspirations to achieve development and a better coexistence among the countries in the region.

2. They view with great satisfaction the results of what was agreed upon in Montevideo in August 1985 through the establishment of the first meeting of the General Coordinating Commission and through the meeting of other subcommissions within the framework of the Friendship, Cooperation and Commerce Treaty and other important bilateral juridical agreements.

3. They recognize the advantages of the traditional cooperation in the Laguna Merin Basin and of its expansion within the framework of the Laguna Merin Treaty, the Yaguaron protocol and the works of the Laguna Merin Commission. They express their willingness to implement this protocol and to proceed with the scheduled works. They announced today's signing of a second memorandum of understanding regarding the cooperation treaty for the exploitation of natural resources and the development of the Laguna Merin Basin (the Laguna Merin Treaty), and the protocol for the exploitation of water resources of the areas bordering the Yaguaron River (the Yaguaron River Protocol).

4. They agree on the intention to make more dynamic the border areas of the two countries, especially involving the work assigned to the subcommission for the joint development of border areas, the meetings of which reflect the special interest the two parties share in this regard.

Perez was not at all discouraged by the observation that the countries that support Contadora, such as Mexico and Venezuela, are bankrupt and cannot curb the United States: "You must not abandon realism but, as you Spaniards say, at least we are still entitled to be masters of our own poverty. I believe that Venezuela and Mexico, despite their temporary economic difficulties, have an obligation to continue their action in the search for peace in Central America and for democracy."

"The Central American problem is not confined to Central America, to the isthmus," Andres Perez said: "The war that threatens us would inevitably lead to U.S. intervention. Such an intervention would cause an outright explosion throughout Latin America, creating conditions that could even reverse all we have achieved in this democratization process, which has shined so brightly."

The Venezuelan politician believes that one of the strategic objectives of U.S. policy is to destabilize Nicaragua by means of low intensity warfare. "The United States," he said, "tries to justify it by saying that only by causing a sufficiently profound destabilization of the Sandinist regime can it be induced to negotiate, but this is a false argument. It is a hypocritical argument. They know -- and it has been shown -- that this situation is radicalizing Sandinism even more and could cause it to step up armed action to settle the Central American situation once and for all. Within this radicalization and guerrilla religion a guerrilla-type militarism is unfortunately emerging, and this guerrilla-type militarism is not afraid of war and often seems to care little whether such a war does occur and sometimes seems to want it."

Carlos Andres Perez expressed the desire for the Sandinistas to heed the Socialist International because, he said, its intention is not "to interfere in the process of the Sandinist revolution" but to contribute to the mediation with the United States "within the context of Sandinism's own independent and spontaneous blueprint of political pluralism, a mixed economy, and nonalignment with either bloc."

The Venezuelan politician believes there is "no doubt" that Central America's five countries are an example of "limited sovereignty" because "the superpowers dominate the world and presume to maintain hegemony over the world divided into two blocs. We are here to discuss disarmament and we know that the major obstacle to disarmament is the fact that the superpowers always require a situation of uncertainty to justify the arms race, which is now leading us toward war in outer space. The same is happening to us now in Latin America. The superpowers presume to compete for hegemony within our own countries. The United States believes it is entitled, for geopolitical reasons, to maintain its influence in our region and it is the same with the Soviets when they invade Afghanistan and threaten Poland."

At the Mexico City conference Carlos Andres Perez stated that the only dictatorships left in Latin America are those of Paraguay and Chile. Asked whether he had forgotten Cuba and Nicaragua, the Venezuelan political replied: "Nicaragua is a process which is unfortunately moving toward totalitarianism, as shown by the closure of the daily LA PRENSA. Cuba is now situated on another front. Cuba is a communist country, and we are acquainted with the political, social, and economic parameters within which communism develops. Unfortunately, that problem is now beyond our scope."

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ACCEPTS GROUP OF SIX MEASURES

FL201625 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2333 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- After saying it is impossible to think that a summit meeting between the two superpowers can be held soon, Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev has indicated that his country accepts the verification measures proposed by the Group of Six.

In a press conference, the diplomat noted that the unilateral nuclear moratorium announced by the USSR is an immediate response to the Declaration of Mexico issued by the Group of Six. He indicated that his government is willing to have Group of Six envoys verify the handling of its nuclear equipment.

Sergeyev explained that the moratorium announced by Gorbachev is planned to continue through 1 January 1987, but this does not mean that weapons are not going to be built, saying that would be suicide. He added that no war experiments will be conducted with nuclear weapons during this period of time, although nuclear energy will continue to be used in development projects.

Referring to the possibility of a summit meeting between the U.S. and Soviet leaders, he said this is impossible in the near future as Reagan has not modified his international position regarding the arms race. He thinks of safety only in unilateral terms, Sergeyev said, reasserting that the Soviet Union will never initiate a nuclear holocaust, but if the United States strikes first, his country will strike back.

He indicated that since 6 August 1985 the United States has conducted 18 nuclear tests in the Nevada desert, part of which is on the Mexican border. He said the Chernobyl accident was a warning for the socialist country and made it understand the dangers of nuclear energy. He added that the USSR's new philosophy includes the preservation of humankind, not its destruction.

Sergeyev asserted that the Soviet Union has never hidden or wanted to fool the world regarding nuclear tests. On the other hand, the Reagan Administration assured that it does not want to accelerate the arms race but at the same time promotes "star wars," he said. He added that the United States lacks reasonable arguments in explaining to the world why it is continuing nuclear testing. Therefore, he continue, its assertions to the contrary are empty words.

On another matter, the Soviet diplomat confirmed that his country will withdraw six regiments from Afghanistan next December.

Soviet Nuclear Moratorium

FL201135 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0440 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Government is pleased with the Soviet Government's decision which responds to one of the most important aims of the Declaration of Mexico -- signed in Ixtapa, Zihuatanejo, on 7 August -- by the Group of Six. This was stated by the Foreign Secretariat in connection with the announcement on 18 August by the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Mikhail Gorbachev on the extension until 1 January 1987, of its unilateral nuclear test moratorium.

Trade [Subhead]

5. They express their satisfaction over the results achieved within the framework of the Subcommission to expand trade, because this represents important progress in the fulfillment of these goals shared by the two governments regarding the strengthening of bilateral economic and commerical relations. They express their deep pleasure over the agreements encompassed in the act to be signed today which anticipates a review and expansion of the Commerical Expansion Protocol (PEC) and the achievement of other understandings including agricultural, industrial and services agreements. They believe these agreements, in addition to encouraging the expansion of reciprocal trade, constitute a valuable contribution to the Latin American integration process, which the two presidents decidely support, and in particular to the regional negotiations carried out within the framework of the ALADI.

6. Regarding bilateral relations in the areas of scientific, technological, and technical cooperation, they note the good results obtained from the first meeting of the Sub Commission for Scientific, Technical, and Technological Cooperation and they view with great satisfaction the expansion of bilateral cooperation through the signing of agreements complementary to the basic scientific and technical cooperation agreement in the agricultural, scientific and technological, railroad, technical, and professional training areas. They also note the possible expansion of the previously mentioned cooperation to the areas of informatics and alternative energy sources.

7. They have decided to adopt measures to intensify bilateral cooperation regarding the Antarctic programs of their respective countries and to coordinate their position in those forums where the Antarctic treaty is discussed.

8. They believe that the development of exchange in the educational and cultural fields -- at the level of university and cultural organizatins -- is of fundamental interest for the strengthening of ties between the Uruguayan and Brazilian people and they confirm their decision to continue supporting the work carried out by the Subcommission for Cultural Cooperation.

9. They agree that the dynamism of the permanent relations between Uruguay and Brazil also encompasses other very important areas such as energy, transportation, telecommunications, health, tourism, commerical promotion and busienss contacts, all of which the two governments intend to continue promoting.

Development [Subhead]

10. They reassert their firm conviction that as a result of the contacts and the increasingly intense and profound initiatives between Uruguay and Brazil, important objectives will be achieved which will help the two countries improve the standard of living and the well-being of their peoples within the framework of their efforts to achieve a full material and spiritual development.

11. They recognize the importance of inter-regional trade as an essential element in achieving the general development of Latin American countries, by taking advantage of their complementing economies.

12. They note the special importance of cooperation mechanisms and regional integration and they reassert the intention of strengthening ALADI as a forum of negotiations and agreements; the SELA; and the River Plate Basin Treaty since they are useful tools to achieve the aforementioned lofty objectives.

13. They agree that serious obstacles continue to impede the improvement of the standard of living and the well-being of Latin American countries within the framework of the present international economic crisis.

14. They reassert that these difficulties may be overcome through the enforcement of a new international economic order that will instill a more just and equal treatment of the needs of developing countries, particularly regarding commercial, monetary and financial issues.

15. They express their concern over the enforcement of protectionist measures in developed markets, which affect the multilateral trade system, raising worrisome obstacles to the flow of trade and the access to markets of industrialized nations by developing countries." This is a highly important element in the strategy of developing countries which seek to achieve economic and social growth.

Foreign Debt [subhead]

16. They emphasize the importance of the Cartagena Consensus for dealing with the Latin American countries' foreign-debt problem, and stress the need to tackle this problem from the perspective of its political, social, economic, and commercial aspects. They point out the need to fairly distribute responsibilities for the problem's solution through dialogue between debtor and creditor nations, and consider positive the role of the Follow-up Committee of the Cartagena Consensus. They also renew their determination to fulfill their financial commitments through the sustained growth of their countries' economies, refusing to do so through the lowering of the standard of living of the population.

17. They voice their concern over the serious crisis in Central America, and firmly support the efforts by the Contadora Group to attain a peaceful and negotiated solution to the problems of that region, the deepest roots of which can be traced structural, historical, and social causes. They believe that the Contadora Group can, thus, continue to effectively contribute to finding a solution within the Latin American context.

18. They reaffirm their countries interest in the strengthening of the Inter-American system and the principles that govern relations among the member states. To this effect, they consider the protocol for the reform of the OAS, which was approved in the latest special session of the General Assembly, to be a positive step.

19. They reaffirm their countries' strict adherence to the norms of international law and the basic principles of international coexistence, such as the sovereign equality among states, peaceful solution of conflicts, non-use of force, observance of international treaties and agreements, respect for territorial integrity, self-determination of peoples, and noninterference in internal affairs of other states, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

They note the fundamental role of the United Nations is keeping peace and promoting international cooperation, as well as strengthening the organization for the fulfillment of the objectives set forth in its charter.

Invitation [subhead]

20. They consider disarmament, especially in the nuclear field, to be essential to the strengthening of international peace and security, and reiterate their support for the ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament under adequate international supervision. They reaffirm their adherance to the objective of complete military denuclearization of Latin America, stressing the importance of the effective observance of commitments made to that effect by the military nuclear powers.

21. President Jose Sarney thanked President Julio Maria Sanguinetti for his decided support of the UN proposal that declares the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and cooperation. The two presidents, recalling the responsibility of countries in the area to promote regional cooperation for economic development and peace, reaffirm their governments' determination to keep the region free from conflicts and rivalries that are alien to the region, particularly from the nuclear arms race.

22. They consider the universal and unrestricted observance of human rights to be a basic duty, rejecting any form of racial discrimination. In this regard, they condemn the policy of apartheid implemented by the government of South Africa, equally condemning the illegal occupation of Namibia in disregard of pertinent UN resolutions.

23. President Julio Maria Sanguinetti invited President Jose Sarney to make an official visit to Uruguay. This invitation was accepted and a mutually agreeable date will be set.

ANDRES PEREZ 'PESSIMISTIC' ABOUT CONTADORA

PM201056 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 18 Aug 86 p 6

[Jose Comas dispatch: "Carlos Andres Perez: 'Intransigence of Washington and Managua Will Nullify Contadora Efforts'"]

[Text] Mexico City -- Carlos Andres Perez, former Venezuelan president and deputy chairman of the Socialist International, has well-founded hopes of being nominated again as candidate for president by the Democratic Action Party, which he founded. Pessimistic about the Central American situation and the future of the Contadora Group, he believes the peace efforts in the region are being crushed between the intransigent stances of Washington and Managua. The following interview was conducted recently in Mexico City, where Carlos Andres Perez was attending a conference on disarmament and development.

According to the Venezuelan leader, war over Nicaragua in the near future cannot be ruled out. "The latest events show that the intransigence of both sides is reaching such extremes that it will definitively nullify the Contadora efforts. On the one hand we have the U.S. decision to provide military aid to the contras. It is not just the $100 million. It is illusory and naive to believe that this is the total U.S. aid to the contras. This $100 million is intended merely to commit the United States constitutionally to the war in Central America, but the aid in weapons and military advice is much greater. A major army is being formed to combat Sandinism."

Perez' criticism extends to Sandinism, too, "which refuses to recognize the facts and which has set itself an absurd challenge in connection with this threat, a threat not only to Nicaragua and Central America but all Latin America." "I am referring," Andres Perez continued, "to the decision to indict Honduras and Costa Rica before the International Court at The Hague. Honduras is undoubtedly violating international law by openly and blatantly allowing its territory to be used by irregular forces to attack Nicaragua. From this viewpoint it deserves to be convicted by the International Court. But while the Contadora process is in progress, seeking specifically peace and cooperation, to bring this case before the Court at The Hague would simply mean nullifying the Contadora effort."

"In the case of Costa Rica," Perez said, "it is absolutely incomprehensible, because everyone knows that Costa Rica has declared its neutrality and that it sincerely practices neutrality, even asking for Contadora Group observers to supervise its border to prevent it from being used for the purpose of attacking Nicaragua. The Costa Rican Government has consistently declared that it will not accept the use of its territory for aggressive purposes against Nicaragua. Nevertheless the Nicaraguan Government has brought it before the Court at The Hague with a single aim: to undermine the Contadora process. This is what disturbs those of us who have supported the original Sandinist blueprint and vigorously combated and condemned the U.S. aggression, since we can see we are caught in the pincer of the two intransigent stances."

Regarding the objection that if the Sandinistas are undermining Contadora -- and the United States seems reluctant for it to continue -- the initiative's demise could draw nearer, Perez replied: "Contadora is not so much a decision to mediate in a Central American conflict as a decision that originated following the Malvinas war to seek our own solution to our own differences and problems."

"Contadora," he added, "must continue, whatever happens. It has at least succeeded in preventing a regional war. It would seem as though not even this will be achieved in the end, but the process must continue because Latin America's future depends on it."

Secretary General Gorbachev, when he notes the call made to the United States and the Soviet Union by various members of the international community, especially refers to the Group of Six. He said: In the last few days in the city of Ixtapa, they approved the Declaration of Mexico in which another call is made to stop all nuclear explosions.

The Mexican Government, as a member of the Peace and Disarmament Initiative, is pleased with Moscow's decision, as it represents an important step in the efforts aimed at making progress in disarmament and guaranteeing peace and safety in the world by facilitating an essential detente and political dialogue which will benefit all member states of the international community.

Envoy on Economic Ties

FL201518 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0225 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Cuernavaca, Mexico, 19 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The Soviet Union will seek new forms of economic relations with Mexico through contacts at the highest level, USSR Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev stressed here today.

During the opening ceremony of the USSR Cultural Week at the Autonomous University of Morelos, Sergeyev noted that his country could provide economic aid to Mexico by building factories, giving technical assistance, and conducting cultural exchanges. In return, Mexico could cooperate with goods that are broadly appreciated in that country.

With respect to the disarmament problems, he said it is going to be difficult for the United States to understand how serious it is to use cosmic space for warlike activities. However, he clarified that the Soviet Union will attempt to limit the use of nuclear arms [as received] and end nuclear testing. He added that in that respect his country fully agrees with the Group of Six, which recently held a meeting at Ixtapa-Zihuatanejo.

EL SALVADOR'S CASTILLO ARRIVES FOR REBELS TALKS

PA201846 Paris AFP in Spanish 1829 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Aug (AFP) -- Salvadoran Vice President Rodolfo Castillo arrived in Mexico City this afternoon to begin a dialogue with the armed opposition. Castillo was greeted at the airport by Ricardo Valero, Mexican undersecretary of foreign affairs.

The meeting between the Salvadoran Government and the Revolutionary Democratic Front was scheduled to begin at 0900 today but was postponed because of the delay in the arrival of Castillo, who heads the government delegation.

The Salvadoran vice president was taken from the airport to the site of the meeting in an official vehicle, and the police prevented newsmen from contacting him.

Edgardo Guijano, a cameramen of Channel 2 Television of El Salvador, was injured when members of the communications media attempted to approach Castillo.

C.A. PRESIDENTS TO ATTEND UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FL210141 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0021 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] United Nations, NY, 20 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The six Central American heads of state and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado have confirmed their participation in the 41st UN General Assembly debate which will begin 17 September. The information officially released today by the United Nations indicates that the Central American crisis will once again be one of the central topics.

De la Madrid is planning to speak to the General Assembly for the first time on 22 or 24 September. The Mexican president had planned to attend last year, but the earthquakes forced him to cancel his visit. The six Central American heads of state who will attend the General Assembly meeting are Presidents Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica, Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua, Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo of Guatemala, Eric Arturo Devalle of Panama, Jose Azcona Hoyo of Honduras, and Jose Napoleon Durate of El Salvador.

Diplomatic circles have begun to speculate on the possibility of a Central American summit in New York to discuss the regional problem. The 41st UN General Assembly will be inaugurated 17 September, but the general debate will begin on Monday 22 September. Brazilian President Jose Sarney is scheduled to speak on that day.

COSTA RICA

URUGUAYAN OFFICIAL MEETS WITH VICE PRESIDENT

PA201542 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Uruguayan Interior Minister Antonio Marquesano [as heard] met this afternoon with First Vice President Jorge Manuel Dengo. At the conclusion of the meeting Marquesano said his country still feels optimistic about Contadora and believes that pacification efforts must not be abandoned. The Uruguayan minister is in Costa Rica to learn about this country's prison system for possible application in his country.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT-REBEL MEETING

Duarte Comments

PA202030 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Aug 86

[News conference by President Jose Napoleon Durate with unidentified journalists on 20 August at the "San Bartolo School" -- recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Duarte] ...the vice president to complete the group. The first meeting is supposed to take place later today. This is all I can say. Of course, they will discuss some mechanisms at the Mexico meeting, and I hope that everything will come out all right.

[Reporter] Mr President, a guerrilla spokesman said that you have not complied with the agreements of the first and second dialogue. What can you say in this regard?

[Duarte] It is not worthwhile listening to that type of charge. We have to understand that it was I who convoked the La Palma dialogue. We created a committee for that purpose. We also met at Ayagualo, and all of you know about the Ayagualo disaster. Now I have convoked another meeting to see if we can have a dialogue and reach an understanding, to see if we can make them define their position. With what did we not comply? What I proposed at the United Nations and at La Palma is: Forget violence, stop killing people, join the democratic process. These are the things to which they must respond. If they fail to respond it means that they want to continue waging war, violence, and death. It's as simple as that.

[Reporter] Mr President, the guerrillas have said that in Mexico they would propose a military truce for the duration of the third meeting. Would you accept that?

[Duarte] Look, in Mexico they cannot discuss anything but the mechanisms. It is obvious that if there are going to be movements by the guerrillas from the mountains and if they have to cross part of the country, it is logical that we have to provide protection so that they may move. If they want to call that a truce, it is only logical that I have to contribute to their security. The important matter here is that they have to come in security, and I and the Armed Forces are providing them with the necessary security so that they may come.

[Reporter] The truce...

[Duarte, interrupting] The thing is that I don't like that word. I don't like that way of presenting the situation, because that is a political concept, and I don't want to be led into political concepts. What I have said is that I am going to give them security and that they -- whether it is Commander Villalobos, Handal, or whoever -- will be able to reach the site of the meeting. I guarantee that.

[Question indistinct]

[Duarte] No, military activities. The Army has a function, and it has to fulfill that function, namely, the country's protection. We cannot stop protecting the country. What can be done is to give those people protection along the areas they will be transmitting so that there is no problem and so that they can cross without any problem. This means that the Red Cross and some ambassadors will be with these people, and these people will be able to move through the areas of the country they must cross.

[Reporter] Military operations definitely will not be canceled.

[Duarte] I don't think it is pertinent to speculate on this. Let's wait and see what happens. Let's see what happens in Mexico. Let's see if they are prepared to talk or not. I am prepared to talk and ready to go wherever it is necessary to go to talk and seek peace.

Castillo Notes Goals

PA201734 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1505 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Telephone interview with Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, vice president and foreign minister, from Mexico City, by Raul Beltran -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Beltran] We will now contract Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount, vice president and foreign minister, who is in Mexico City, so that he can tell us about the atmosphere and particularly about the Salvadoran delegation's expectations from the significant meeting that will begin today. Good morning, Mr Vice President, you are now on the air for YSKL.

[Castillo] I can tell you specifically about our criteria, atmosphere, disposition, and attitude for this meeting, which I believe is basically the important thing. We will participate in the meeting with an open mind; we will adopt an attitude and a position of understanding to try to find practical solutions for the problems that will be discussed regarding the third round of talks to be held in the next few days here in Salvadoran territory, [as heard] We are going to propose and present the government's original position, and we are going to give our views regarding these aspects. We are optimistic but not overly optimistic or naive, as we know that the subjects are complex and difficult. However, we also feel that the Salvadoran people and their need for peace are worthy of efforts and understanding by those who have adopted an antagonistic and violent position. We believe they should rectify their stand and incorporate themselves in the democratic process, which continues to advance despite the difficulties it must face.

[Beltran] Mr Vice President, regarding the government's expectations through the delegation you head, in the past few hours there were rumors that the meeting could be suspended due to statements or actions that still continue in Salvadoran territory. In conclusion, what is the real position and desire of the delegation you head?

[Castillo] As I have said, the terrorist actions that have taken place in the country during the past few hours are certainly regrettable and do not reflect willingness or the desire to stop violence in order to find peace. However, this is not surprising, because these rebel groups operate on a nihilist concept in their struggle for power, and in that sense they are confused. They are definitely in a violent position as a result of violence itself.

Nevertheless, we believe that this situation can change at certain levels and that we can find formulas of understanding that will make it possible to achieve peace by giving up violence. This requires a change in mentality, a change of attitude and behavior; we need a [word indistinct] of methods in our country on the part of these groups in order to achieve peace within a process that must bring positive results, mainly for the Salvadoran people. After all, in the Marxist-Leninist concept of struggle the people are basically the (?reason) for the struggle. Therefore, it is absolutely inconceivable to make the people, whom they are supposedly trying to liberate, victims of war, death, and pain. We must definitely eradicate this concept of struggle from our country.

Our position is to seek methods that will facilitate the incorporation of these groups, methods for opening, strengthening, and broadening the democratic process in order to create the conditions for participation, organization, and security that will permit the incorporation of these groups into the national political struggle. This is the solution, really.

There really are no other possibilities for achieving peace in any country. Trying to attain peace through violence is a contradiction and a method we hope will be changed. During the meeting in Mexico we will discuss procedures to facilitate the third round of talks. The in-depth proposals for obtaining the results I have just mentioned will be made in that third round of talks.

[Beltran] Mr Vice President: In just a few more hours the meeting with the FMLN-FDR leaders will begin. Do you have any special greetings or message for the Salvadoran people, particularly those skeptics who do not believe in this type of policy that the Salvadoran Government is enforcing and are opposed to it?

[Castillo] Thank you, Raul. This is truly a magnificent opportunity, and you have just touched on a point that is very important in the country. As it now stands, the rebels in arms in the mountains, who are motivated by a Marxist-Leninist concept, are supported by other Salvadorans who are in the political trenches or the economic trenches and are unfortuantely in agreement with these concepts. The enemy seeks to annihilate us and allegedly achieve peace in this manner. A peace based on death, annihilation, sorrow, and bloodshed is not the peace this country wants. It is not the peace that leads to national reconciliation and harmony, that the positive forces of a nation want in order to solve the economic, political, and other crises of the country, particularly the social crisis. To oppose the dialogue without presenting any other alternative, because they do not dare to do so, is definitely to play into the hands of the rebels in arms. This makes two opposite poles coincide in a single concept; in other words, a struggle to the death, with one band finally prevailing over the other, using methods of destruction and annihilation against the enemy. This is precisely the situation we want to prevent in the country.

That is why the government has made this effort to hold a dialogue, that is why we are holding these meetings, precisely to try to strengthen and seek channels for rationality instead of brutality.

In a final message, I would tell the Salvadorans that we must not rely just on very high hopes, we must not think that things will be solved overnight. However, we must not lose faith. If we lose faith in the possibilities of human understanding, we will have lost faith in the possibilities of democracy. Democracy, after all, is the enforcement of ideas as well as a respect and tolerance for ideas. If we are not capable of doing this, then the truth is that we are capable only of killing each other, like beasts in a jungle. The people must have faith in the government's stand; they must have faith in the efforts we are making. Allow me to say that I believe this is the way the vast majority of Salvadorans think. I dare say that over 95 percent of the persons listening to your prestigious radio station feel this way, regardless of their political stand. They oppose death, violence, and sorrow of the people and favor rationality. Thank you very much, Raul.

[Beltran] Thank you, Mr Vice President and Foreign Minister, who is heading the delegation that will meet at 0930 or 1000 somewhere in Mexico City with the representatives of the left. The vice president heads the delegation that includes Ricardo Soriano, member of UNOC [National Union of Christian Workers]; Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, communications minister; and the following advisers: Alejandro Duarte, Colonel and Dr Reynaldo Lopez Nuila, and Planning Minister Fidel Chavez Mena.

Dialogue Temporarily 'Suspended'

PA201531 Paris AFP in Spanish 1512 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Aug (AFP) -- The preparatory meeting for a new round of dialogue between the Salvadoran Government and the rebels, which was scheduled to begin today in Mexico at 0900 was "suspended for the moment," Gerardo Pena, press spokesman for the guerrillas, told AFP. "The problem is that Salvadoran Vice President and Foreign Minister Rodolfo Castillo has not arrived yet," but it is expected that he will arrive by noon, and then we can begin the talks immediately," Pena stated.

FMLN's Samayoa on Delay

PA202020 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1855 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Telephone interview with Salvador Samayoa, FMLN delegate to the preliminary meeting, in Mexico City by Raul Beltran in San Salvador -- recorded]

[Text] [Beltran] Now we are on direct line with representatives from the Salvadoran left since the meeting scheduled for 1000 this morning between leftist delegates and the Salvadoran Government was delayed. We are contacting Salvador Samayoa, who is an FMLN delegate to this private and preliminary meeting in Mexico City to learn what is truly happening, as we have been unable to contact Salvadoran Government officials.

[Samayoa] Greetings to all. Regarding the delay in the meeting, I would like to report that this was caused by the delay of Dr Rodolfo Castillo Claramount who is heading the government delegation. The government delegates had pledged to be in Mexico City on 19 August to begin talks early this morning. They were delayed. I do not know if this was caused by last-minute political difficulties or if this is merely a technical difficulty. According to the report we have, they should be arriving today at noon. We should begin the talks at 1700.

[Beltran] We know that the vice president left early this morning for Mexico City. President Jose Napoleon Duarte returned last night from Santo Domingo, and so a legal problem came up. If the vice president left in the afternoon, the country would be left without a president.

[Samayoa, interrupting] [Sentence indistinct]

[Beltran] This was apparently the cause. I do not know what information you have.

[Samayoa] According to our reports, Dr Castillo had just arrived in Mexico City. Therefore, the government delegation would be complete.

[Beltran] Did you, then, accept the delay of today's meeting?

[Samayoa] Sure. It made no sense for us to make a fuss about that. We have accepted postponing the meeting since they had that problem.

[Beltran] Would this mean that the meeting between Salvadoran Government officials and FDR-FMLN delegation will be extended; in other words are you not going to settle everything today?

[Samayoa] We will probably not be able to conclude all the topics today. I imagine the meeting is going to be rather complex. Well, although we have potential to reach an agreement, and keeping in mind the great desire of all the Salvadoran people and social sectors to engage more strongly in the process of searching for peace, we are going to do our best to agree to continue the talks. However, I do not think that this is something that can be settled in a few hours.

[Beltran] Mr Samayoa, can you tell us if Mexican Government officials are acting as observers, and are they providing security and attention to the two delegations for the meeting, and also, at what time are you planning to start the talks this afternoon? At what time have you decided to meet?

[Samayoa] Yes. The Mexican Government is the host of the Salvadoran Government delegation as well as ours. In this regard, it has given us some facilities and attentions for the transportation, security, and infrastructure we need to hold the meeting. However, it is not playing a major role in a political sense. This means that there will be no Mexican Government observers during the meeting. The meeting is scheduled to begin at 1700 today.

[Beltran] At 1700. Mr Salvador Samayoa, what time is it in Mexico?

[Samayoa] It is 1247.

[Beltran] So that our YSKL listeners in El Salvador may have a clearer view of what is happening in Mexico, we have already talked to Salvador Samayoa, FMLN leader and its representative during this round of talks which will be held with Salvadoran Government delegates. How long do you think the private and serious meetings will last? How many topics do you want to settle or discuss in Mexico?

[Samayoa] The topics concern the preparations of the third round of meetings which would have to be held inside Salvadoran territory. That includes agreement on the place and other practical and operational matters. There is a relatively complex point. It involves all aspects regarding security, especially the security of our delegation. Duarte has said that he vouches for the security of the meeting with his life. However, that is obviously not enough. There are many people who oppose the talks and want to harm the process of talks. Therefore, we most likely will not accept that as a guarantee of safety. We would have to discuss this.

Also, there are two important political aspects. As you well know, one is that most political and social sectors are demanding to have observers at the third round of talks. We support that stance. We would have to discuss that with the Salvadoran Government here. We have learned that political parties and social and labor sectors have demanded that the government should meet with them before holding the third meeting so we may know about their stances. We support that demand, too. However, we have to learn here about the government's stance. In sum, there are some matters concerning the meeting itself. And there are political aspects concerning the participation of the diverse national sectors in the process of search for peace. Therefore, we would try to agree on practical and operational aspects as well as aspects involving the participation of national sectors in the meeting.

[Beltran] To conclude, Mr Salvador Samayoa, as one of the FMLN representatives meeting today in Mexico with the government delegation to discuss specific aspects, it was learned here today that the guerrillas, the FMLN, are proposing a truce, or a cease-fire to agree on and hold the third round of talks. Is that true?

[Samayoa] That is absolutely true. We feel that we must strive to create an appropriate climate of detente to hold the meeting. This is because there is a process of great polarization. The struggle in the political and military fields has deepened. We feel the appropriate climate for holding the third round of talks would have to include agreeing on a military truce. At least, that is our view.

[Beltran] Well, this afternoon, we talked to Salvador Samayoa, another delegate of the Salvadoran left for the meeting that will begin at 1700. We end this direct report from Mexico City with delegates of the Salvadoran left to meet with the delegates sent by President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Villacorta Notes 'Optimism'

PA201747 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1514 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Telephone interview with FDR representative Jorge Villacorta by YSKL Reporter Raul Beltran in Mexico City -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Beltran] We now contact the representative of the leftist guerrillas and of the FDR, the chief of the Salvadoran rebels' delegation who begin the first round of talks somewhere in Mexico City today. Jorge Villacorta and Salvador Samayoa are the members of this delegation, and Dr Arnet, the widow of Zamora, is the adviser. We will now talk with the representative of the leftists, Jorge Villacorta, an engineer. He was a militant of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and was a member of the first cabinet of the first revolutionary government junta following the 15 October 1979 coup. He left the country after he resigned his post of Deputy Minister of Agriculture on 20 May 1980. He later joined the political sector and now belongs to the Social Christian People's Movement, a member of the FDR and of the FMLN.

The leftist delegation was completed yesterday afternoon when Salvador Samayoa, who was Education Minister of the revolutionary government junta, arrived in Mexico City. We now contact the leftist representative a few minutes before the beginning of this first round of conversations. This is the coverage being given by La Poderosa, Radio Cadena YSKL. We also want to specify that these exclusive statements were made after we contacted the two sectors.

By mutual agreement, a statement will not be issued after the first round of talks, except for whatever agreement the two delegations may reach in private. These statements would also then be broadcast by La Poderosa, Radio Cadena YSKL. This subject is one of national interest. We now listen to Jorge Villacorta, representing the Salvadoran leftists in Mexico City, and chief of the delegation.

What is your delegation's opinion as the meeting begins today?

[Villacorta] Of course, it is important for me to take advantage of this occasion to inform the Salvadoran people in general that our attitude is very positive and we are very optimistic about this meeting.

We feel the meeting is very important because it will allow us -- if we are as successful as we hope to be -- to prepare for the third dialogue meeting, to be held in Salvadoran territory in the near future. To prepare for this meeting implies our establishing a place, a day, security aspects, in other words all of the logistic and administrative aspects, but we also hope to establish the agenda for the third dialogue meeting. If we can achieve this, it will ensure that both delegations can prepare, and the basic issues can be discussed immediately.

The answer is that there is an atmosphere of optimism, of hope that everything will go well. Our attitude is very positive and we hope the government's will be the same, as it has announced publicly.

[Beltran] Engineer Villacorta, some political sectors in El Salvador have been saying that this type of meeting, and the type of dialogue that has been established with the leftist representatives should not take place. Some sectors here, according to what the vice president -- who heads the government delegation -- has said, feel that the only solution for El Salvador to achieve peace would be a military solution. What do you think of this situation, even though it is also said that the left wing plans to attain power through the use of arms?

[Villacorta] For the past 4 years, practically since the [word indistinct] began, we have said that the alternative for El Salvador's crisis, for the situation we are experiencing, is a negotiated political solution. We said that the solution calls for a negotiation because there are two sides in conflict, two sides which on one hand represent different interests but which on the other hand are definite realities. The past 6 years have shown us that the FDR-FMLN has a presence, and the government, the Durate regime and, unfortunately, the U.S. interests also have a presence. In that sense we are realistic. We are convinced that the only possible solution that will reduce costs, the Salvadoran people's grief, and the destruction that war produces is to find a political solution. That political solution, we insist, is negotiation, because there are two real sides in conflict. Fortunately, thank God and [words indistinct], we find that the majority of the Salvadoran people are aware of this. The people at one time felt that in lieu of elections they could contribute to finding an alternative. I believe the last 18 months have been more than a lesson for the Salvadoran majority in the sense that it has taught them that simple elections are not a full solution, that elections perhaps contribute to making some sectors seek solutions but they fail if they do not confront the basic problem. There is no possibility of solving economic and social problems if we do not face the basic problem, which is the war.

In this regard, though we have observed how ultra right-wing and even more conservative sectors have opposed a political solution, they are simply a minority that is trying to take advantage of the war. We know that there is a large sector of Salvadoran society which, from the time the war began, [words indistinct] from the war and thus are opposed to this type of solution. However, we are convinced, I insist, that the majority of the people, independent of their social or economic position or their political ideology, are convinced that the only alternative is a negotiated political solution, that war only generates more war, and we must promptly find a solution. We are convinced of this.

We are also convinced, I insist, of the need for a negotiated solution, not a surrender as some sectors have suggested.

A surrender is simply to surrender rifles as some people say, and join the alleged democratic path, which we consider to be insufficient at this time. We are definitely convinced that is not the alternative. We need a negotiated solution to the conflict. For this, unfortunately, the war must continue, but it must gradually disappear as we find concrete solutions from the simplest to the most complex issues.

[Beltran] Engineer Villacorta, last week it was not certain that this preparatory and private meeting with government delegates would take place because the two sides argued whether or not the arrangements had been made. All in all, there was confusion regarding the preparatory negotiations. Today the meeting is a reality and we are only a few hours away from knowing about and perhaps later viewing the meeting between the government and left-wing delegates in Mexico City. I would like you to tell us how all of this was established. I understand that there will be no statements after the meeting and that it is not possible to disclose the place where you will meet with the mediator Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas.

[Villacorta] At last all of this is ready. The process was rather difficult. It is understandable that the war has polarized El Salvador, the sides in conflict do not trust each other, and we must generate, we must produce. We have the elements of judgement to be confident and I believe that we must build our confidence in one another. That is why these talks are difficult.

We have seen signs that lead us to believe the government is not really interested in finding a solution of this type, but in view of its weakness and political isolution -- which is known and accepted by all the Salvadoran people -- it will turn to a dialogue and through it seek support, to seek political breathing room. I believe that these prejudices exist, they are supported by actions, and definitely make this dialogue process difficult. In spite of this, the Salvadoran Government finally made the necessary arrangements from 8 August, in writing, and they made theirs on Friday, but this has facilitated and hastened the process. The Mexican Government has kindly contributed in this search for conversations in the framework of its policy of looking for political solutions for conflicts in Central America. As you have correctly pointed out, these talks will begin in a matter of hours. These talks are strictly of a preparatory nature. That is, what we are going to do is to agree on the site, on logistics, on security aspects, and on the duration of the meeting. If possible we would discuss the points of the agenda but without discussing the contents of the agenda or the proposals made by both sides.

So, we are waiting. We are only a few hours away from the meeting. The atmosphere, as I have said, is highly positive. We thank the Mexican Government for its kindness and its support in this regard.

[Beltran] Will the site for this meeting be announced?

[Villacorta] Definitely no. The two sides have agreed that this meeting should be absolutely private because, as I have said, whatever we discuss and agree on now will be very important for the third meeting. If we want to promote the security aspect, and others, for the third meeting, this preparatory meeting, the site for it and the results of it must be absolutely private.

If a statement to the press is made later -- we don't know if this will be done -- this statement would be to point out, in general terms, the environment and the success or failure. The meeting would be successful if we agree on a site and on a date that we will not be able to announce.

[Beltran] Villacorta, last Sunday the mediator said here that at the meeting in Mexico -- which is going to be held very soon -- the two parties will be discussing the case of arrested labor leaders and the case of members of humanitarian organizations who are in Salvadoran prisons, in exchange for the release of Colonel Omar Napoleon Avalos. Reportedly this is one subject not included in the agenda but that nevertheless will be discussed. Is this true?

[Villacorta] Yes. I would like to clear up this point. The intermediary Archbishop Msgr Rivera told us that he was going to take advantage of the fact that we are going to be meeting here in Mexico City and bring lists of the names of the people who could possibly benefit from these negotiations. This includes labor leaders and human rights and humanitarian organization members. His idea is that we would be in possession of these lists and be able to initiate the negotiations process. We believe that the government has either received or is about to receive these lists from the intermediary so that it may process that information. We talked with the archbishop and of course we agreed to accept these lists, but the discussions of these lists would take place at a meeting completely independent from this preparatory meeting with the government. The discussion of the lists would take place outside that meeting, after the meeting. Such discussions would take place only with the intermediary and only to receive the lists. That is: The negotiations involving the colonel and the leaders will not be included in the talks for this private preparatory meeting.

[Beltran] To conclude as we did a few minutes ago with the vice president of the republic, who heads the government's delegation, as you head the FMLN-FDR delegation: Do you want to say anything else? Do you want to make a special appeal to the Salvadoran people through YSKL from Mexico City. This is an opportunity to do it.

[Villacorta] Yes. Friends of YSKL: We want to take advantage of this opportunity, on behalf of our fronts, to tell the Salvadoran people our point of view on the problem. We want to tell you that we view this meeting with optimism, as one with great possibilities, yes, but we also view it very carefully and with the great attention because the conflict we are enduring in El Salvador is very complex and very difficult. Solutions are not easy. This is no simple problem. We are not going to find simplistic solutions such as surrendering weapons and joining democratic life. The problem is much more complex.

We are going to work seriously on this opportuntiy to establish administrative and logistic mechanisms that should allow us to participate in a third meeting in Salvadoran territory where we will engage in discussions and we hope to make advances on important aspects to benefit the Salvadoran people, and to secure benefits that the Salvadoran people may be able to notice the day after an agreement is reached. We are going to start with simple, immediate, and specific matters to begin advancing on the process. The negotiations process is lengthy, but we have to initiate it. The first steps are most important. The first steps -- simple but specific -- are to be made once we initiate the third meeting.

For now we are going to make advances in the preparations. We are going to be reporting to the people, by our means and through the media, on the advances that will be made in this regard.

We ask the people to be alert because advances by the two sides on the political solution process depend on the people, on their popular organizations, and on the national will.

FMLN COMMUNIQUE ON EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

PA210253 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish El Salvador 0119 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command in El Salvador, dated 20 August]

[Text] The FMLN proposal of making a goodwill gesture consisting of the release by the government of the prisoners from the people's Movement and of Colonel Napoleon Avalos by the FMLN has provided evidence of the existence of a large number of civilians -- non-combatants -- who are in prison for alleged political reasons. Their trials have yet to begin.

Auxillary Bishop Gregorio Rosas Chavez himself has said that the list of people captured -- this list was presented by relatives and people's organizations -- already numbers some 942 cases. The list has been presented to Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas with the hope that these people will be released. The majority of the political prisoners in El Salvador are noncombatants. They are civilian residents of areas in conflict, leaders and rank and file members of the people's movement, union leaders, and leaders of humanitarian organizations. Only a small percentage of them are FMLN combatants, and these have not received recognition of their status as prisoners of war. Therefore, the people captured as part of the framework of repression have been arbitrarily, unjustly, and illegally deprived of their freedom, and the demands of the people for an immediate amnesty, which were reasserted a few days ago, are totally justified.

We want to point out that many missing people are among those 942 people. [sentence as heard] The brutality of this repressive method remains in effect. Proof of this is the capture of our companeras Yaneth Bamour and Maximina Reyes in December 1985 and the recent capture and murder of Comapnera Virginia Pena. To avoid confusion and misunderstandings by the local and international media, as well as by the people in general, we make the following clarifications:

1. In regard to our proposal for the simultaneous release of prisoners held by the government, only our combatants in prison should be excluded, who we have noted are in the minority.

2. The list we will take to the negotiations will include all the cases presented by the relatives and by organizations to Msgr Rivera y Damas.

We urge the church to cooperate so that the hopes of the Hundreds of relatives who expect to see their people released are not betrayed, given this new opportunity offered by the FMLN as a gesture of goodwill. We also urge all the people's organizations, all human rights groups to protest and demand an end to the capture and the release of people who have been unjustly arrested, and an explanation on the whereabouts of the missing people. The government policy of capturing innocent people without reason to justify their imprisonment has forced us to give priority to these cases over our combatants in prison, who are aware that we must put duty [1-second break in transmission] before personal interest, because we have dedicated our lives and our unlimited sacrifice to the people's cause.

United to fight until the final victory!
Revolution or death, we will win!
FMLN General Command
El Salvador, 20 August 1986.

VENCEREMOS ALLEGES MILITARY RAID INTO HONDURAS

PA202343 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Paracaidistas Battalion troops operating in the border pockets of Nahuaterique, entered Honduran territory early on Tuesday, 19 August, according to reports from people living in the area. We have already reported that troops of the Paracaidistas Battalion, who this morning entered deep into Honduran territory, are coordinating their actions with the Honduran Armed Forces' High Command, through the 10th Infantry Battalion in Marcala. It is well-known that on 14 August 24 helicopters were used to land these troops in the areas known as Las Trojas and Nahuaterique.

Furthermore, on 15 August units from the Leon Battalion of the 3d Infantry Brigade entered Honduras, close to the town of Santa Ana, Intibuca Department. Likewise, we recall that some weeks ago the Arce Battalion, which, was trained in Honduras, entered Honduran territory from San Miguel Department to rape young Hounduran women and capture and torture Honduran citizens. Azcona Hoyo's government has allowed them to go unpunished. This complicity is part of the payment which Azcona Hoyo is making for the decorations he received from Duarte and the millions of dollars he receives from the Americans.

The secret military agreements signed by Duarte and Azcona include one which allows Salvadoran troops to operate deep in Honduran territory [word indistinct] could evict the Honduran civilian population which might represent an obstacle for the American plans in that zone. The first Honduran families have already been evicted, following a raid carried out some weeks ago by Colonel Staben, well-known leader of the death squads.

We recall that Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, commander of the 4th Military Detachment in Morazan, unwisely revealed to the news media that an agreement exists with the Honduran Government which allows the Salvadoran Army to operate in the border pockets. Vice President Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount publicly denied these statements.

On Tuesday morning the Paracaidistas Battalion left the border pockets and entered deep into Honduran territory, thus confirming that an agreement which gives the Salvadoran Army the authority to use the neighboring country's territory exists. We urge national, Honduran, and international news media to confirm these reports directly. We will continue to report on the situation which has developed following the raid of the Paracaidistas Battalion troops into the Honduran territory.

HONDURAS

LOPEZ: CONTRA AID WILL NOT PASS THROUGH COUNTRY

PA210132 Paris AFP in Spanish 0004 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 20 Aug (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras stated today that the $100 million in U.S. aid for the Nicaraguan contras "will not pass through Honduran territory, and this is the government's official position." The contras have received supplies at their camps which are primarily in the eastern department of El Paraiso, top U.S. officials admitted in March.

President Jose Azcona has repeatedly stated that the new U.S. aid to the anti-Sandinists would not necessarily be delivered through Honduras because the United States can use airports in other nearby countries or ships or planes to deliver the supplies to Nicaragua.

Lopez Contreras stressed that the decision not to permit the passage of the aid through the country was made by the Honduran Government and reported to the Reagan administration. But he added that Washington has not threatened to cut off economic aid to Honduras in the event that it does not permit the use of its territory. [passage omitted]

NICARAGUA

TIRADO URGES SUPPORT FOR PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT

PA202121 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez said that at a national level workers are facing problems with raw materials and spare parts. He said that this is caused by the economic blockade and the war of aggression. Tirado said that in face of this situation, the unity of the working class helps to win the economic, political, and military battle against imperialism. [recorded passage indistinct]

The Sandinist leader called on the workers to express their support for Alan Garcia's government. Pressured by the U.S. Government, the IMF recently froze all loans to Peru. Tirado asked the Latin American countries to united in a single bloc against the aggression and urged the Central American countries not to continue playing the game of the U.S. warmongering policy.

NONALIGNED TO STRESS SOLIDARITY WITH PANAMA

PA200410 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Aug 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Since 1903, when Panama became an independent nation, U.S. imperialism has imposed an onerous treaty which allowed the United States to seize a portion of Panama's territory, the so-called Panama Canal Zone.

Military bases and academies were established everywhere in this colonial enclave, cradle of the counterrevolution and fascism in Latin America.

Since then, the Panamanian people have been waging a difficult, uninterrupted, and at times bloody struggle, to rescue the nation's sovereignty over the Canal Zone and the interoceanic passageway, which is its main source of natural wealth.

There have been many occasions when the U.S. troops attacked peaceful Panamanian demonstrators who were demanding restitution to the country of the territory seized by Washington by virtue of the 1903 canal treaty.

When General Omar Torrijos assumed power in 1968, the Panamanian people and government joined in the patriotic crusade to win full sovereignty over the entire national territory.

From that moment, world support was almost unanimous for this just aspiration, and the U.S. Government was forced to sign the new canal treaties in 1977.

The new treaties establish that on 31 December 1999, Panama's sovereignty, the restitution of the Canal to its exclusive control, and the total withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Panamanian territory will become effective.

During the significant display of solidarity with the Panamanian people's cause, the peoples and governments of our America, for which it was an elemental duty, played an important role, as did the Nonaligned Movement, which Panama joined as full member in 1975. The following year, the fifth summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement, held in Sri Lanka, expressed in its final declaration the wish for an agreement to be reached on the canal treaties. It reiterated to the Panamanian government and people, its firm support and solidarity in their just struggle for sovereignty and jurisdiction over the so-called Canal Zone.

During the Nonaligned Movement summit conferences held in Cuba and India, in 1979 and 1983 respectively, the signing and ratification by Panama and the United States of the new canal treaties, was approved as an important action which restored to Panama its territory and its effective control over the entire nation.

However, the heads of state and government who met in Havana and New Delhi were forced to demand that the United States fully respect the terms of the treaties, inasmuch as Washington was already beginning to violate them.

The Nonaligned Movement summit which will soon open in Zimbabwe must reiterate its solidarity with Panama and strongly protest the imperialist slander campaign, which is aimed at having the fatherland of Omar Torrijos put an end to its independent, nationalist, and nonaligned policy.

ALARCON MEETS WITH PERUVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL202006 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon has been received in Lima by Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner, with whom he held talks for over an hour. Alarcon also talked with his counterpart Hubert Wieland. Alarcon is expected to arrive in Buenos Aires today.

VIERA LINARES MEETS WITH INDOCHINESE AMBASSADORS

FL202259 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Acting Cuban Foreign Minister Jose Raul Viera Linares has met at Foreign Ministry headquarters with Ambassadors Hoang Luong, from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Soukthavon Keola, from the Laos People's Democratic Republic, and Long Visalo, from the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The meeting was held in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere. The ambassadors from the three sister countries informed Viera Linares of the results achieved at the 13th Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Hanoi on 17 and 18 August.

Viera Linares informed the ambassadors of Cuba's firm support of the positions adopted at the conference as well as the conviction that these will be invaluable in supporting peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

RAUL CASTRO SENDS GREETINGS TO FISHERMEN

FL201150 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, party second secretary and FAR minister, has sent greetings to La Coloma fishery unit workers for their participation in the 150th birthday of Generalissimo Maximo Gomez military maneuver. The warm message was conveyed on Raul's behalf by Orlando Lugo, Central Committee member and party first secretary in Pinar Del Rio.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARY RESIGNS 'UNDER PRESSURE'

FL202230 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Elvio Rodriguez, secretary of state for public works, unexpectedly resigned today from the position he was appointed to last Saturday [16 August].

Though the reasons for his resignation were not officially revealed, "Noti-Tiempo" learned from reliable sources that the decision was made under pressure. A source reported that Rodriguez was pressured by a sector of the Reformist Socialist Christian Party which protested against him on Monday and Tuesday [18-19 August].

Reformist militants and leaders protested at the Public Works Secretariat on Monday and Tuesday, and it became necessary for police agents to remove them from the area. During this time, a reformist sector protested against Rodriguez citing his similarity with Dr Victor Gomez (Berguez), who was expelled from the party led by Dr Joaquin Balaguer.

Rodriguez' resignation is the first since the new government was installed last Saturday.

DESMOND TUTU 'OVERWHELMED' BY SUPPORT

FL201824 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The Archbishop-elect of Capetown, the Right Reverend Desmond Tutu, assured Montegonians yesterday that he and his family have the most important message to take back to their people and it was that Jamaicans care. Bishop Tutu was last night toasted at a cocktail party by Health Minister Dr Kenneth Baugh at the (Windorm) Resort Hotel in Montego Bay.

An enthusiastic crowd tried its best to get a handshake or just a close look of the bishop as he arrived and began meeting the people. He eventually made his way to the platform in the main ballroom, where in a few brief remarks, he expressed gratitude to their excellencies, the prime minister and the people of Jamaica for inviting him here. Bishop Tutu said he and his family were quite overwhelmed by the response of the Jamaican people. He told the attending audience that one of the things that the Tutus will take back to South Africa was the fact that the people in Jamaica care. He gave several anecdotes to build up a point on unity, cooperation, and fellowship before closing on the note of love.

Minister Kenneth Baugh, in an interview with the bishop, noted that whatever political party Jamaicans belong to they felt strongly against apartheid and said Bishop Tutu could be assured of the country's support. A number of gifts were presented to Bishop Tutu, his wife (Helena), and daughter (Nicole). Bishop Tutu and wife will fly out of Donald Sangster Airport today while (Nicole) will leave in a separate flight later.

Ends 5-Day Visit

FL201829 Bridgetown CANA in English 1742 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Kingston, Aug 20, CANA -- South African anti-apartheid activist, Bishop Desmond Tutu, left Jamaica today at the end of a five-day visit during which he repeatedly advocated stringent economic sanctions against Pretoria's white-minority government.

The black clergyman, soon to be consecrated as head of the Anglican Church in South-Africa, was guest of the Government. He left today from the north coast tourist city of Montego Bay where he spent the last two days after a hectic round of engagements in the capital, Kingston.

Tutu said last night that he would take back to South Africa, black and white, the message that Jamaica cares.

During his visit Tutu, warned by the South African authorities that he could face charges for his sanction calls, repeatedly stressed that he was prepared to continue, whatever the consequences. One does not do things constantly looking over one's shoulders, he said.

Tutu was presented with the Order of Jamaica, the country's third highest national honour and the highest that is awarded to a foreigner.